CRITICISM of TAMAULIPAS PAPER by EKHOLM, KRIEGER and KELLY ~~19~~ 25 #21
MSS - *PRELIMINARY [illegible] REPORT ON COASTAL TAMAULIPAS, MEXICO by RICHARD S. MACNEISH

1946-1947

Box 27 Folder 60

Content # 25

① "A Preliminary Report on Coastal Tamaulipas, Mexico," by Richard S. MacNeish (carbon of draft with corrections by MacNeish)

② Critique by Alex Krieger of ① above, Nov. 12, 1946

③ Letter from Bert Kraus to MacNeish, Jan. 10, 1947

④ Critique by J. Charles Kelley of ① above, Nov. 16, 1946

⑤ Letter from Gordon Ekholm, Am. Mus. of Natural History, to MacNeish, Nov. 7, 1946, on ① above

JGL

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Criticisms by Krieger on MacNeish manuscript: " A Preliminary Report on Coastal Tamaulipas, Mexico" Nov. 12, 1946

First, let me say that I have read Kelley's criticisms and agree fully with all of them.

p. 1- Is my Anthropologist paper irrelevant to your stated problems? You may not like it or approve of its stand, and I don't want to brag about it or insist on anyone using it, but it *is* a reference, and I did say that *if* Middle American influences could be put down objectively we might get somewhere (or words to that effect). ok

p. 3- Agree with Kelley in objecting to your passing over Sayles' Brownsville Phase. "Cayo" is easier to say and sounds more in keeping with Mexico and might be used if such reasons are stated, but the matter of priority is just plain courtesy to which we have to bow sometimes. ok

pp. 4-15- Your Pueblito descriptions seem quite good all around and well organized. No comments, except that below- ok

pp. 12-13- A "*Plain* polished *ware*" with 5 kinds of *engraved motifs*??? ok

p. 15- Delete sentence as marked; it is not true and in the wrong place. ok

p. 17- You use *columnella* like it was a kind of shell; it is the central core of a conch shell. The pendants were cut from the wall of such shells. At bottom of page, delete *center*-- the columnella *is* the center of a conch. ok

p. 19- Jade or jadite? If jade, don't use jadite.

p. 20- What is Austin Chert? The flint looks like central Texas in color, feel.

pp. 20-21- You trace the same point (Keechi Concave) to north Texas and to a place north and east of Austin. The former must be wrong, the latter right.

p. 25- Who is Glen Davis? After some puzzlement I thought you meant Glen Evans; if so, you need to mention who he is in a footnote. Evans (in case this is it) is Assistant Director, Texas Memorial Museum, Austin. Same page- I did not identify a Nolan Beveled Stem at the Davis site (type site for Alto Focus), but suggested that the particular combination of blade and squared stem might be a central Texas type-- not Nolan in this case because the stem is unbeveled.

p. 26- Probably you should use Spiro Focus here with reference to Orr's use of the term in several papers. Gibson Aspect is too vague and includes many places.

pp. 28-31- You have used Alto Focus and Gibson Aspect interchangeably. Better use Alto whenever possible because it is more of a "place" and point of time reference than the Aspect. Wherever you mean to say something about a trait use Alto Focus when possible, or Spiro Focus if you are talking about ceremonial traits, but not the Aspect, for none of the points of argument you use are of traits common to the Aspect.

p. 28- "Mexican elements" in the Southeast is perhaps all right, but "Mexican" connotes that they are simply transplantations of the same thing; there ought to be some other way to express the idea of origin to the south, yet modified by local cultures as, for example, the figures on Spiro shells.

criticisms on MacNeish manuscript, cont.

p. 29- ...."that Mexican elements could have gone from the Huasteca via the Tamaulipas coast to central and northern Texas, then eastward to the Gibson Aspect and finally from the "Caddo Area" eastward". If you are referring to ceremonial and ceramic traits of the Huasteca, I know of no evidence that any of these were carried up the Tamaulipas coast above the Soto La Marina, and they are not in your Huastecan sites along that coast. Neither is there the slightest reason to say that they were carried to central Texas, to northern Texas, or to the Gibson Aspect. I do not question that some such elements were transferred to the cultures we group within Gibson Aspect, but your statement is just worded inadequately. I am ready to agree with you that any contacts between the Huastecan and Caddoan areas passed through central Texas, perhaps approximately along the Laredo, San Antonio, Austin- and Dallas line (although this is not by any means certain), in contrast to any coastal route, but such contacts did not effect any of the intervening peoples between the Soto La Marina and northeastern Texas, or the Red River bend country. In short, whatever these contacts may have been, there is no reason to carry them to central Texas as though they were established there, and then moved on. Also, it is not very good form to use Gibson Aspect as you do, and your whole thesis on this transference of culture elements must rest on the difference between ceremonial and ceremaic traits. You have some ceramic similarities between Pueblito and Alto and Sanders, which is one thing; Du Solier has a strong similarity in Buena Vista and Texarkana pottery; the Buena Vista and Las Flores ceremonial traits compare with Spiro, and so on, and all you can say, really, is that contacts between the two widely separated areas-- Huasteca and Caddo- probably passed through central Texas rather than along the coast. As I told you before, the central Texas intrusions found in Tamaulipas sites may not have any direct connection with this other problem, but may only reflect the widespread wanderings of the simple intermediate peoples of Texas and northern Tamaulipas. Surely you can inprove on this sentence, and I strongly urge that you use a focal name for a specific kind of trait complex wherever possible, instead of Gibson Aspect, for some of your comparisons do not apply to other Gibson foci, and some to Fulton foci. This applies to your map following page 30, too.

Map, ff. p. 30- I will deal only with the northern end of this map. What is (8), and "undefined North Texas culture", what does it have to do with your argument, what Huastecan traits are involved in it? What passed from it to Gibson Aspect, and what foci in Gibson Aspect. What is the line from (7)- Austin focus- to (9) Gibson Aspect? There was certainly considerable time difference between them, and what traits could you possibly be referring to? Your (9) should be broken up into several focal localities: Alto focus for one (traits of temple-mound building possibly a borrowing here, and your Pueblito pottery in some features); Texarkana focus at big bend of Red River (for Buena Vista pottery resemblance, if your are going to include it); and Spiro focus for ceremonial connections. This is a minimum of points for what you have entered as (9). Next, I see no reason for your wide solid line going from (2) to (7), or for any of the narrow branch lines going northward, or for the broken lines at the far north. The map as it is shows a heavy influence as far as "Austin focus", and then broken from there, and so on. All of this is unfathomable to me, but I can see at least one point on which the whole thing breaks down, namely, you are trying to use Austin focus as the key to culture movements involving "Gibson Aspect" and that is just not so!. Austin is late- 1700 or so and after- and your Huasteca-Caddo business much earlier.

criticisms on MacNeish manuscript, cont.

My suggestion on your map is that you make one with locations of the various complexes or foci without trying to plot the paths of influence--or-- if, you want to plot them some method must be used to take care of different time levels. 'Nuf said on that.

p. 31- I do not see how your Huasteca sherds show that these movements started, etc. Perhaps the Huasteca sherds give relative dates to your cultures, but it was not the Huasteca pottery that was carried north, far from it. This can all be worded more accurately. (By "Huasteca" pottery or sherds I assume you do not mean all pottery in the area, but only the painted pottery of V and VI ) In period VI you have one thing which involves Texas, namely the Austin focus connections, but your ceremonial and ceramic problems both fall within period V, if I understand right. In fact your earliest contacts with the Caddoan area seem to be with Alto Focus and the Pueblito, which may go back to period IV or toward the end of it, while the ceremonial problem of Buena Vista and Spiro probably was later and toward the end of period V. Austin is very different. All of this you will have to work out much better before I, for one, can view it as an accurate source, but then I'm just a hypercritical fuddy so perhaps you can get around me.

pp. 32-36- Listing of comparable elements seems quite good. Your reference to my paper should be Krieger, 1946. In the bibliography, you can list it as Culture Complexes and Chronology in Northern Texas (University of Texas Publication No. 4640. 1946. Austin) The title was changed last spring from something about Chronological Relationships Between S. W. and S. E.

pp. 36-37- I believe you have considerably overemphasized the matter of Huasteca trading to the north. Were pottery complexes or decorative techniques, clay mound platforms, cremations, head-taking, conch-shell carvings with ceremonial motifs, etc. etc. all transferred by traders? What evidence is there for trade between the Caddoan cultures and the Huasteca? Contacts of some sort, yes, but you cannot support the strong case you make out here. And once more-- you will have to distingish between your projectiles which can be traced to non-pottery cultures in central Texas and the Pecos River country, and those which belong to protohistoric times in Austin focus, and the case for contacts with the Caddoan area, which are different in nature to say nothing of time from the other problems.

I think Kelley will agree with me that the matters you have treated in your paper are extremely difficult to unravel and even more difficult to get down in written form, even for us who have been working with them for several years. The statements you make would probably get by for the general reader, but we would like to see you work out certain sections to fit the facts as we see them. It is quite possible that we have never been able to explain the matters to you sufficiently well. However, this opportunity is a good way to find out and gives us something concrete to work on. You have done very well with your descriptive sections, I think, and it is primarily the wordings and implications of your interpretative paragraphs that can be improved. On the other hand, congratulations on tackling the whole damned thing.

Jan. 10, 1947.

Dear Scotty:

Thanks very much for enclosed manuscript. I "stole" big sections of it for my problem (acknowledged, of course). Managed to write 50 pages on the Cult and concluded that it represented neither a Cult nor a ~~form~~ form of slow cultural diffusion, but rather a set of religious ceremonies and rites which were "carried" east from Spiro by some such group or groups as the Muskhogean-speaking tribes. How did they get to Spiro? That I leave to you - it's your baby! Again, much obliged for all your help.

Sincerely,

Bert Kraus

RE

Cable Address "Museology New York"

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
CENTRAL PARK WEST AT 79TH STREET
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A. R. CAHN, Ph.D., Field Associate

November 7, 1946

Mr. Richard S. MacNeish

University Museums Building
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Scotty:

It is good to hear from you and to see your statement on Tamaulipas. I gather that you got back from Mexico without incident. I received your note, by the way, with its enclosure. As I remember, you overpaid me to the extent of a few pesos -- which I will have to make up to you next time I see you.

As regards your MS: I have read it through with care and find it exciting stuff. You certainly did mop up on the area, as Isabel Kelly would say. I have taken the liberty of making a number of checks, questions, etc. on the MS, which I hope you won't mind. Many of them are merely editorial, but there are some which indicate that the meaning was not clear to me and that these portions need revision.

It seems to me that the thing is too long for American Antiquity, but that is a matter for the editor to decide. If you want to shorten it, you could easily do so by cutting out a lot of the detailed descriptions of arrowpoints, etc., which are not too useful without illustrations and are certainly not necessary in a preliminary account of this kind. On the other hand, I feel that you need somewhat more of an introduction. The quick jumping off into the Abasolo Complex is rather a shock.

These are the only suggestions I have to make, all of the detailed ones being noted on the MS. Perhaps to cover the whole thing, I would say that it needs a great deal of editing and smoothing out, with special emphasis on clarifying terminology, such as in the use of the terms "complex", "culture", "Huasteca", "Huastec", etc.

The remainder of the Conference was not too exciting, but everyone admitted that the theme was not too well chosen. I went to Oaxaca with Kidder and Pollock, by the way. The next conference, probably in two years, will come close to home. It will be "The Totonacs, Huastecs, and Their Neighbors".

Many thanks for letting me see your paper, -

Sincerely,

Gordon.

P.S. I am still hoping to get down to Vera Cruz in February. I haven't heard from Armillas since I returned, but when I was in Mexico he was planning to come to the States in December. Give my best to Jimmy.

GFE:k
Enclosure

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
AUSTIN 12

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY
W.H. 321

16 Nov.1946

Dear Scotty:

Sorry to have taken so long with this but midterm exams have been in progress - grades had to be computed, etc. etc. - At any rate here are my criticisms - attached - together with a preliminary draft of a ms. of mine that may help clarify some of the things we talked about and that you discussed. You can quote it if you like, I intend to send a revised draft of it to antiquity in the near future. However, I dont intend to rewrite mine to quote you in this paper, so you may feel same way.

In general I thought your paper was very good where it dealt with Tamaulipas and lousy where it dealt with connectionsbetween Tamaulipas and S.E. Your Tamaulipas material sounds like good solid material - it fits in perfectly with the general set up that I visualize. I'm glad you&re getting it out and intend to make good use of it myself in the future. It seems to me that you must have worked up the ms. under pressure and not too carefully; there are many errors of documentation, etc.etc. Alex and I have both given you hell about such items here so that we wouldnt feel called upon to do so later.

One topic I have not criticized. This is your discussion of diffusion through Texas of Mexican traits. As you know I have certain ideas along that line that I have been investigating in detail for some time. I have a hell of a lot of work invested in this research, I have some findings that I believe to be of value in working out the problem. However, I intend to get my money's worth out of this by publishing these findings myself. Therefore, I have made no attempt to criticize constructively your discussion along these lines. Publish it as it stands at your own peril; I promise to take you to pieces on it when the time comes.

Thanks for letting me read this paper and give you my comments. Will you do the same thing for me on the enclosed paper ? I probably will send it in before you can get your criticisms to me, but I can always call it back for modification if necessary and I would really appreciate your reactions.

Best to June - how's Michigan - ?

Kelley

Criticisms by Kelley - McNeish Paper - " A Preliminary Report on Coastal Tamaulipas, Mexico." ms. 1946

page 2, end of first paragraph

(1) This is primarily a matter of style but I think you need more of a transition here, or else your previous introductory paragraph needs expanding slightly. — no.

(2) page 3 - 2nd line - The point type is Langtry Stemmed. — ok

(3) page 3 - footnote reference 4 - date of Pecos River Focus - your statement as it stands is incorrect. The statement to which I believe you refer reads "The culture ((Pecos River Focus)) was probably absorbed or replaced by about 900 A. D., though the date may be closer to 1300 A. D." It is true that most of the evidence favors a dating at around 900 to1100 A. D. for Pecos River termination, and I now use the terminal date of 1000 A. D. as the provisional ending date. The "datable sherds" established the date of the cultures that follow Pecos River but not Pecos River itself.

(4) page 4, sentence 3 - Sayle's Coahuiltecan Phase is the equivalent of both your Abasolo and Repelo complexes. ok

(5) page 5, 1st line - "Pecos River Points" should be Langtry Stemmed Points, Pecos River Focus; thereare several diagnostic Pecos River focus types of point; Langtry Stemmed is the best one, but is only one of several. ok.

(6) page 5, 2nd paragraph. Basis for dating of Diablo Complex not apparent from your discussion. ✓ ok

(7) page 6, B - For whatever the information is worth, such depressions are characteristic of Bravo Valley Aspect sites on Rio Grande, also of many Anasazi sites, as you know. In Presidio area they are likewise characteristic of modern Mexican house groups(Patrilocal settlements) - here they are definitely produced by scooping up surface clays for use in useless.

adobe construction, or as mortar for stone construction.

(8) page 15, last sentence - "The Cayo complex," and continuing discussion. Here indeed, I will do you dirt Buch. Trait by trait this is Sayle's Brownsville Phase (or Focus), and his map shows approximately same distribution in Texas as does your map. He has clear priority; why the hell add another term to our list unnecessarily? I prefer your term but I see nothing technically wrong with Sayle's term and it has appeared in print with a full description, almost identical in detail with your own. If you insist on changing the name you at least have to refer to Sayle's prior publication and state your reasons for changing the terminology.

(9) page 18, lines 14 - 17 - Don't be so damn naive Buch - mount your chipped pins in the end of a stick or piece of bone or antler and you have a very efficient drill - palm twirled or bow twirled - for drilling the sort of holes you find in pendants, gorgets, etc.,and furthermore a very common type of drill - Anasazi had it - modern Pueblo still use it but substitute horseshoe nail for old flint point.

(10) page 20, last statements first paragraph - Sayles also notes green bottle glass points in Brownsville Phase. Furthermore he mentions the Brownsville contacts with Rockport focus ("Karankawan") which you deny.

(11) pp. 20-21 transitional sentences. Keechi Concave and Hutto Convex occur together rather consistently - they are late - protohistoric or late prehistoric at earliest and they may indicate a discrete complex, as suggested by their tendency toward areal localization in sites where they occur. There is nothing to indicate a specific affiliation with the Austin Focus however.

Incidentally, Eddy Expanded Stem occurs rather frequently in Rockport Focus — your specimen may be from there.

(12) p. 21, next to last sentence - The hell you say! Brother I had nothing to do with dendrochronological specimens. Look, the argument runs this way: Livermore Focus is associated in part with terminal Pecos River and in part overlies it and mingles with the later Chisos focus. Intrusive Livermore Focus points at Mogollon Village have a dendro date of ca. 900 A. D. Pottery in late Chisos Focus has dendro derived dates in Southwest of ca. 1100 - 1300. But no dendro specimens in Pecos River or even Big Bend. This statement has to be changed.

(13) page 25 - Lines 6, 7, 8 - Clear Fork Focus, not Abilene Focus. This specimen is probably Nolan since it comes definitely within the range of variation of Nolan in the hearth area; nevertheless, it is not one of the commoner varieties of Nolan and I ask you to mke some qualification of the identification. Lines 10-11 - There are no Nolan Beveled Stem points in Alto to my knowledge, certainly not in Davis Site. At Davis Site there are several specimens of Taylor Thinned Base and Baird Beveled Blade; these types are Clear Fork diagnostics along with Nolan according to Ray; I'm not sure of this myself at all. Lines 13 - 14 - Keechi Concave has not been identified with the Austin Focus; there may be a connection but has not been demonstrated.

(14) page 26 - Chart looks good offhand. Your Absolo certainly survives much later in Texas however, and I think, using my evidence, that its beginning is not as early as you have it; perhaps I'm wrong. I am sure however that the Texas equivalent of your Repelo goes back much earlier in time than you believe. But thats my baby, not yours. I'm impressed by the caution with which you have split the Devils and the Angels asunder on your chart - you damned moralist! But after all, only a

hamlet lies between, to continue the linguistic play. And who am I to raise my eyebrows. After all, it was through my efforts that Livermore and the Jesus Focus formed La Junta and produced Concepcion, but it all ended there as just another Conchos game anyway. ----------- That'l learnya, dernya.

(15) page 36 - last paragraph - As you know I will have much to say about this in the future. My own most recent ms which I am sending you points out a few items in this regard; the rest will come later. In the meantime why the hell should I give it away to you right now? A good ripe birdie to you at this point.

General: I'm leaving much of the hardgoing to Krieger for criticism since it is more nearly up his alley than down my sewer. I will say a few general things in accompanying letter. Oh yes, my name is spelled Kelley, not Kelly. There are so damn many Kelleys or Kellys in Anthropology that we have to be very careful, indeed, about such items. A lift of the eyebrows at this point.

(16) Check your arithmetic, etc. on page 22 — you refer to "all ten sites" — then you say — "four-sites contained" — V & VI sherds. "the other eight — only — VI sherds";

(17) p. 24. Ekholm's type 4 points are the ones you mean, not his Type 3 points which are lengthy stemmed.

# A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON COASTAL TAMAULIPAS, MEXICO

Richard S. MacNeish

preliminary [illegible]

This article represents a synthesis of the results of the archaeological survey of the Sierra de Tamaulipas, coastal Tamaulipas north of the Soto la Marina River, and the adjacent portion of Texas which was conducted from November, 1945 through June, 1946, under the auspices of the University of Chicago.[1] Due to the probably long interval of time between the analysis of the archaeological materials and the final publication, it seems [illegible] ~~necessary~~ to put this summary into print.

Basic to the purpose of the survey and to the problems with which it was concerned was the assumption that there were cultural relations between the people of the Southeast and the more complex cultures of Mexico. Numerous writers have supported the validity of this assumption.[1] The area covered by this survey lies between the two above mentioned areas and is, of course, intimately concerned in ~~connected~~ the problems of ~~with~~ the Southeast-Mexican relationships. It was felt that a survey of this area might solve the following problems:

1. The route of the contacts between Mexico and the Southeast.
2. The time of these contacts.
3. The group or groups involved in the contacts.
4. The type of contacts that occurred.

In presenting the results of the survey, I have arranged the data so that the culture complexes presenting negative evidence appear first. This will be followed by a brief description of the Pueblito complex that hints of possible contacts between the areas. The final section of the descriptive materials will be concerned

1. see handwritten page.

1. Waring and Holder, 1945; Phillips, 1940; Nuttal, 1932; Krieger, 1945

# A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON COASTAL TAMAULIPAS, MEXICO

Richard S. MacNeish

This article represents a preliminary statement of the results of the archaeological survey of the Sierra de Tamaulipas, coastal Tamaulipas north of the Soto la Marina River, and the adjacent portion of Texas, which was conducted from November, 1945, through June, 1946, under the auspices of the University of Chicago.[1]

---

[1] I am indebted to the sponsors of this survey, Dr. F. C. Cole and Dr. Robert Redfield of the Department of Anthropology of the University of Chicago, Sr. Enrique Juan Palacios, formerly director of Monumentos Prehispanicos, and Sr. Ignacio Marquina, director of the Instituto Nacional de Antropologia e Historia of the Republic of Mexico, who generously gave permission for the archaeological reconnaissance of Tamaulipas and facilitated the delivery of a portion of the archaeological materials to the United States for further study. The Department of Anthropology of the University of Texas kindly made their laboratories available for use in the analysis of the materials and I am most grateful for the invaluable information proffered by the members of the staff, Dr. Thomas Campbell, Dr. J. C. Kelley, and Mr. Alex Krieger. Acknowledgment and thanks are, also, extended to Sr. Pedro Armillas, Sr. Wilfredo Du Solier, Dr. Gordon Ekholm, Dr. James B. Griffin, Dr. J. Alden Mason, Sr. Eduardo Noguera, Sr. Pablo Martinez del Rio, Sr. Roberto Pavon, and Sr. Gabriel Saldiva for their assistance either in details preliminary to the exploration or for their help in the interpretation of the materials. In conclusion, I wish to express my indebtedness to

Phillips, Philip.
1940, "Middle American Influences on the Archaeology of the Southeastern United States"; The Maya and Their Neighbors, Chapter XXVI

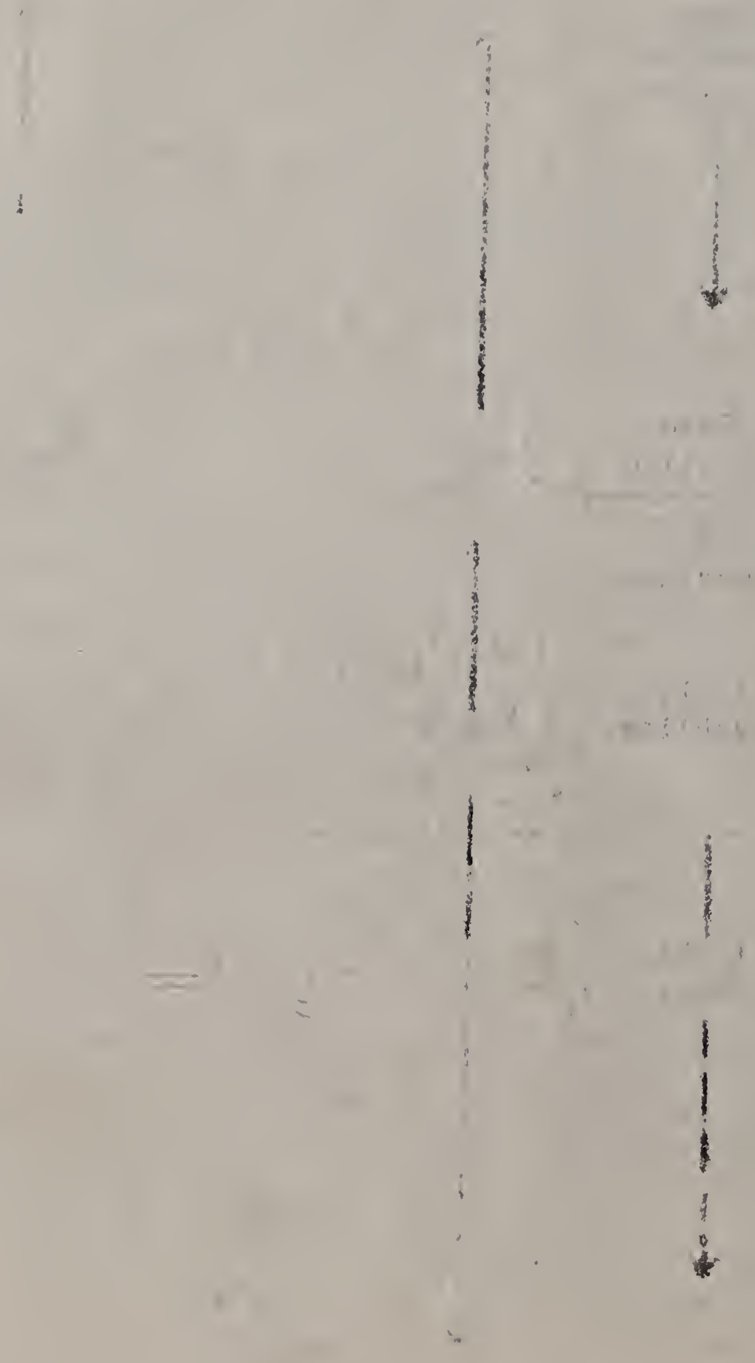
Sayles
1933 "An Archaeological Survey of Texas"; Medallion Paper, No XVII

Waring, A.J. and Preston Holder.
1945 "A Prehistoric Ceremonial Complex in the Southeastern United States"; American Anthropologist, Vol 47, No. 1.

Univ. of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Mich

## A PROPOSED SEQUENCE OF CULTURE IN TAMAULIPAS CORRELATED WITH ADJACENT AREAS

| Valley of Mexico | Tampico-Panuco | Sierra de Tamaulipas | Inland Tamaulipas | Coastal Tamaulipas | Rio Grande Delta | East Texas |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Los Angeles complex | ↑ | | ↑ | ↑ |
| Nahua-Mixteca | Huasteca VI | | | Huasteca VI | | Fulton Aspect |
| | | ↓ | | | Brownsville ~~Cayo~~ complex | ~~Gibson Aspect~~ Spiro Focus |
| Tula-Mazapan | Huasteca V | | | Huasteca V | | |
| | | Late Pueblito | Abasolo complex | | Abasolo complex | Alto Focus |
| Late Teotihuacan | Huasteca IV | Middle Pueblito | ↑ | | | |
| Early Teotihuacan | Huasteca III | Early Pueblito | Repelo complex | | | |
| Cuicuilco-Ticoman | Huasteca II | Diablo complex | | | | |
| Early Zacatenco | Huasteca I | ↓ | ↓ | | | |



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with those cultures that offer ~~definitive~~ definite contributions. In the comparative section of this paper, I will restate the findings that are pertinent to the problems and also additional facts that tend to confirm them. These materials, I believe, make definite contributions toward the solutions of the problems, and future work, particularly along the lines suggested in the summary, should contribute even more.

paragraph to be added

In the following pages, the ~~Repelo~~ Abasolo, Repelo, Los Angeles and Diablo culture complexes will be rather fully described. These descriptions will indicate not only that these cultures are of higher importance in showing connections between Mexico and the Southwest, but also will make available data that should be of use to those studying archaeology in the surrounding areas.

The Abasolo complex is composed of materials from 35 sites. This complex appears to have extended from the Rio de las Palmas northward along the coast to the San Fernando River, then inland to Reynosa, and probably northward again into Texas.[3] The western extension of the complex is not well defined; I know only that it extended at least fifty miles inland, except in the Sierra de Tamaulipas region. Three types of projectile points characterize this complex, and two are particularly numerous. One of the two dominant forms is a triangular point with slightly convex sides and a straight base. It is 1 to 1½ inches long, 1/8 to ½ inch thick, and 3/4 to 1½ inches wide. The chipping is poorly done, and secondary retouching is rare. The other dominant style is a point similar to the first in all respects except that the base, instead of being straight, is outcurving, often semicircular. Appearing also as part of this complex is a smaller point with a triangular body and a wide (¼ inch long, ½ inch wide), straight stem. The shoulders are at right angles to the stem. In this style, too, the chipping is poor. With these three types other points were also found, but not in great enough numbers to warrant inclusion in this complex. Two types of these other points, however, may be recognized as trade points. One is the small triangular type

[3] Sayles, ~~1933~~ 1935, = date? see Coahuiltecan Phase.

of the ~~Gayo~~ Brownsville complex (to be described later), while the other ~~is the~~ has been named Langtry Stemmed and a style of point dominant in the Pecos River Focus.~~[3]~~[4] Besides points, numerous flake scrapers and small humpbacked scrapers are included in this complex. Five burials were discovered; they were semi-flexed, in ~~a~~ shallow pits, and without burial furniture. Pottery does not appear to have been part of this complex, although sherds were discovered at many of the sites. Two of the sherds are of ~~Huasteca~~ Period VI in the Huasteca; one is Tancol Polychrome, and the other, Huasteca Black-on-White. There are also three red ware sherds from the Pueblito culture. The remainder of the sherds, some of which are wheel-made, are not identifiable. The presence of the Huasteca sherds at these sites, and the fact that points of the Abasolo complex are found at Period VI Huasteca camps in the area, seems to indicate that this group lasted into Period VI and possibly until historic times. The earlier extension of this culture is determined by the Pecos River points, dated by Kelley (on the basis of dateable sherds from the Southwest in the sequentially following Chisos focus)[4] as not later than about ~~900~~ 1000 A.D.[5] The scarcity of this type of point in the Abasolo material and its frequency in the Repelo complex may indicate only a very slight overlap. Assignment of this date to the Abasolo complex is confirmed by the fact that a large number of Abasolo points are present in late sites of the Pueblito complex, which is placed roughly in late Huasteca IV, or early V, or late Teotihuacan and early Tula-Mazapan times, estimated by Acosta to be around 900 A.D.~~[5]~~[6] I therefore believe that this complex may be dated from probably not earlier than 800 A.D. to historic times.

probably not earlier 1000 M.K.

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[4] ~~3~~. Kelley, Campbell, Lehmer, 1940, pg. 26.

[5] ~~4~~. Kelley, Campbell, Lehmer, 1940, pg. 162.

[6] ~~5~~. Acosta, Revista Mexicana, 1945.

Stratigraphically, as shown by sites in or along arroyo banks, the Abasolo complex is over the Repelo complex and under the Cayo complex in the Rio Grande delta. A clearer definition of the complex and its temporal and spatial relationships might be obtained by digging one of these sites. At present, the culture (as well as the Repelo complex) appears related to, or is the same as, the Coahuiltecan phase, described by Sayles. I have refrained from using his ethnic terminology since no conclusive evidence for this tribal identification has appeared in print.

The Repelo complex, of which only eleven sites have been found, appears to be related to the Abasolo complex. It is located for the most part between the Soto la Marina and the San Fernando Rivers, from the coast inland. Kelley has pointed out that a culture very similar to it in both content and time is found in Texas in the area roughly between San Antonio and Laredo.[7] The projectile points of the Repelo complex consist of the following types:

1. A large (2 to 3 inches long, 1 to 1½ inches wide), thin (¼ inch or less in thickness) triangular point with slightly convex sides and a square base, showing good primary and secondary chipping.
2. A point of the same general form as the first except for its round base (both of these types are large, better editions of the dominant forms in the Abasolo complex).
3. A large (2 to 3 inches long, 1 to 1½ inches wide), nicely chipped point with convex sides and base, and two side notches, chipped from opposite sides, adjacent to the base.

Flake scrapers occur with this culture, but there is no pottery.

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[7] Kelley, J. C. personal communication.

Numerous Langtry stemmed ~~Pecos River~~ points also appear, and, for this reason, I believe it to be of the same time period as the Pecos River Focus, 500 to 1000 A.D., and to be before -- possibly even ancestrally related to -- the Abasolo complex.

In the caves along the Canyon del Diablo, which runs through the Sierra de Tamaulipas, three styles of cave pictographs were seen, but only two artifact complexes were ascertained. Both complexes lack pottery. The stratigraphic position of the two complexes is well known since both were found in test pit excavation~~s~~. The later of the two, called the Los Angeles complex, includes small, delicately-made projectile points, 1/10 to 3/4 of an inch long, and ¼ to ½ of an inch wide. They have concave bases, parallel concave sides, and abrupt convex points. Oval, humpbacked scrapers are also found in this strata ~~this complex~~. as well as 10 sherds having a porous paste and burnished and brushed surfaces. The earlier Diablo complex contains large, crude blades, 3 to 4 inches long, made of large primary flakes with no secondary chipping. The sides are parallel; the bases, round; and the points, abrupt. With these points there are also long (3 inches) oval, humpbacked scrapers and round, snub-nosed scrapers. On the basis of typology and the fact that the Pueblito ruins surround these complexes, yet contain material from neither of them, I am inclined to believe that the Los Angeles complex is later than the Pueblito complex, while ⑥ the Diablo complex is earlier because of its lack of pottery~~, perhaps a good deal earlier~~. Complete excavation of the cave tested which shows stratigraphy might clarify the situation.

The Pueblito culture is situated in the Sierra de Tamaulipas; it does not extend north of the Soto la Marina River nor east of the Rio de las Palmas, but the southern and western boundaries of this culture are not determined. Eight ruins were visited and tested.

Writers have previously identified these ruins as Huasteca, probably because of the great similarity of the architecture. The pottery and artifacts, however, according to Ekholm, Du Solier, and Pavon, are quite distinct. Since the cultural assemblage of this group is very complex, I shall only briefly outline it.

I. Ecological Situation.

A. The ruins are usually located upon the summits of steep sided hills. Occasionally, one or two houses may be seen in the flood plains of the canyons about the hills. It would rather appear, however, that the majority of the houses were built upon the tops of the hills for a definite purpose, perhaps defensive.

B. Situated in the ruins are usually one or two large circular depressions. The present inhabitants of the area refer to them as "tanques." Since these depressions still hold water, there can be little doubt that they at least supplemented the water supply. Whether these reservoirs were built after the occupation of the site, or whether they are natural and are the reason for the inhabitants' selection of the site cannot be determined at present.

C. The arrangement of the communities is governed by the geographical features of the hills, although evidence of community planning is seen. Somewhere in every ruin will be found a level portion which was used as a plaza. Surrounding this square or rectangular plaza are small pyramids or large circular masonry house platforms. Usually a large pyramid is located medially on one side of the plaza. Other structures are situated along the

tops of the ridges and occasionally there will be other series of house platforms on the sides of the hill, just below the top. These appear to form a terrace, and in a few cases actually do, since the houses are connected by a stone wall and the area in back of the wall is filled with dirt.

II. Architectural Features.

A. Pyramids are either round or rectangular in shape. Generally speaking, the large pyramids are round and do not appear to have had masonry structures on top. stairways ~~Steps~~ are not apparent either. The round pyramids by actual count are less frequent than the rectangular ones. The rectangular type is low (5 to 10 feet in height), steep sided, with a large flat top. Stairs are discernable on one of the shorter sides and in two cases have flanking pilasters. (In both cases, this type of staircase corresponds to the late ceramic period.) The pyramids are most frequently associated with the plaza.

B. The house platforms are circular in shape (10 to 20 feet in diameter) and the sides are composed of vertical walls of masonry (with the exception of one site of the early ceramic period where the walls are composed of large boulders). The ~~outer~~ walls are from 1 foot to 6 feet in height. The top of these structures is horizontal and often will be covered by a burned clay floor, occupational debris and occasional pieces of wattle and daub. Below these top surfaces are large rocks, dirt, and refuse

apparently used as fill. ~~Of temporal significance are~~ ~~the~~ Tangent slab steps that lead from the ground to the platform. These steps are associated only with late ceramic remains.

C. Two other architectural features are present. One of these is a caracol-like structure. The body is identical to the house platforms, being about 8 feet high, 20 feet in diameter, and with steep masonry ~~outer~~ walls. However, the difference lies in the staircases. A series of steps are found on opposite sides of the platform. These curving staircases rise parallel to the sides of the structure, and the bases of the staircases face in opposite directions. The other structure appears to have a series of slabs of rock arranged in a rectangle.

D. As a final architectural feature, there are stone walls that connect two or more ~~level~~ house platforms that are situated at the same level on the side of a hill. These walls act as retaining walls for dirt piled against one side, thereby making terraces.

III. Utilitarian ~~Features~~ Objects.

A. Metates have a ~~horizontal~~ slightly sloping grinding surface about twice the length of the more sloping posterior portion. This posterior portion ~~is~~ rises upwards at an angle of 45° to the ~~horizontal~~ grinding surface. On the basal side, there is a ridge on the obtuse angle. This ridge runs from side to side serving as a support and tilting the grinding surface. ~~Looking~~ Looking down from above, the implement appears to be rectangular with the ends about half as long as the sides. Associated with these metates are cylindrical roller manos.

B. Mortars, (called by the local inhabitants "ollas de piedra"), also appear in this region. These are made of volcanic rock and have a deep bowl-shape. The average size is about 1 foot high, with the mouth diameter about the same. The thickness of the sides and bottom is about 2 inches. Found in the ruins are numerous bell-shaped pestles. These may have been used in the large stone mortars.

C. Four large (3 inches long) oval-shaped knives were discovered. They appear to be cores with secondary retouching on one end forming a very dull point. One small flake obsidian knife, rhombohedral in shape, was found. The projectile points are of six main types. One type has a flaring stem, a poorly defined shoulder, and convex sides. The specimens are about 2 inches long and 3/4 inch wide. Present also are the triangular, round based, and stemmed points which are characteristic of the Abasolo complex. These types, incidentally, are associated with the late Pueblito ceramic period. The other two styles are those large triangular and large round based types prevalent in the Repelo complex. All specimens of these last two were on a site of predominantly early Pueblito pottery.

D. Miscellaneous clay objects.

1. ~~Clay~~ Pottery discs with a hole in the center, made from sherds, are fairly common.
2. A cylindrical clay flute with holes pierced on one side was discovered.
3. Part of a rattle, evidently with a bulbous hollow body and a short solid stem, lay on the surface of a site.

4. The function of this final group of clay artifacts is rather difficult to determine. These objects are cylindrical bodied, with one end smoothed off to a point while the other end appears to have been attached to some sort of ~~bulbous~~ outcurving surface ~~object~~. A narrow aperture runs from one end to the other. They are from 3 to 4 inches long.

E. Ceramic assemblage.

1. Brushed ware - In this ware, the paste is friable, the temper is large and granular. The hardness is about 2. The surfaces appear to have been brushed by handfuls of grass or twigs ~~brush~~. In the earlier periods no conscious attempt is made to use this brushing as a decorative technique. However, on ollas in the later period, zones of brushing appear with the brushing in each horizontal zone running in a different direction. The shapes of vessels usually fall into one of three types: ollas with globular bodies, outcurving long necks and fairly small mouths; low bowls with straight rims but with sides sloping outward and the bases rounded or flat; bowls with outcurving rims and sides that slope outward. The sides show a definite break about 3 inches from the rim and from there the bottom slopes sharply to a rounded or flat base. Ollas seem to be confined to the middle and late periods.

Also appearing are parts of semicircular upright handles that spring from the lip of the vessel.

2. Plain ware - This appears to be sand tempered. The consistency is compact and the hardness is about 3.5. Due to the large amount of temper the sherds have a very sandy feel. The surface has been smoothed. ~~Decoration is absent~~. Ollas appear in the late and middle periods. Vertical-sided, overlapping, straight-sided, and outflaring carinated bowls are very common. Two strap handles were ~~uncovered~~ noted.

3. Polished black ware - The tempering in this type is fine sand in small amounts. The paste is very compact, and the hardness is about 4. The surfaces have been highly polished after first being [illegible] blackened. Decoration is absent on these sherds except in the late ceramic period. During the final period, fine engraved lines are present. The decorative elements are of four types:

    a. Triangles pointed toward the rims filled with cross-hatching.

    b. Triangles composed of four parallel lines on the sides and a single horizontal line at the base, the apexes being at the lip.

c. Stepped triangles composed of parallel vertical lines, with the apex at the lip.

d. Alternating sets of steps composed of parallel lines.

~~The vessels' forms show~~ There is considerable variation in vessel for and some of these differences have temporal significance. Vertical-sided and out-sloping carinated vessels are common in all periods. Globular-bodied, straight necked, wide-mouthed jars appear late. Molcajetes of blackware occur and show the usual change (which will be discussed under molcajetes.)

4. *Polished Red Ware* - Temper is of medium size and the consistency is compact. Hardness is about 3.4. Surfaces are polished over a red slip or wash. Decoration is absent. Vessel forms are confined to vertical-sided, out-sloping, or outflaring carinated vessels. A few vessels have tripod feet of the solid low conical variety. This is one of the dominant wares in the early period and decreases steadily until in the final period it is almost non-existent.

5. Engraved *~~Plain~~ Polished Ware* - Temper is fine sand, and the paste is slightly porous. The hardness is about 4. The surfaces are polished and have an oak brown color. Engraved decorations

are on the rims and are of five kinds:

a. Cross-hatched triangles around the rim with the apexes at the lip.

b. Triangles filled with lines parallel to one side and usually having the other side composed of two or three parallel lines, with the base as a single line and the apex at the lip.

c. Triangles ~~of the type~~ as mentioned above, ~~in (b.)~~ with the areas between the triangles filled with cross-hatching.

d. Designs of parallel zig-zag lines.

e. Chevrons composed of four parallel lines.

The shapes are the same as those previously mentioned except that there is one additional shape rather difficult to determine. These vessels appear to be ~~bell-shaped~~ flat truncated cones with the mouths at the ~~top of the bell~~ smaller ends. The polished wares, though occurring in all periods, reach their greatest frequency in the final period.

6. Molcajetes - This form has small temper and medium consistency. The hardness is about 3.5. The surfaces are smoothed or polished. Very rarely they are polished red or polished black. Incisions in the interior base of the bowl are of four varieties:

a. Incisions that radiate from the center like spokes.

b. Incisions that are concentric circles.

c. Incisions that divide the base into four quadrants, with parallel incisions in each quadrant that are at right angles to those in the adjoining quadrants.

d. Incisions very similar to ~~type~~ (c.) except that no lines divide the sets of parallel lines into quadrants.

Vessel forms vary in that in the early period hemispherical bowls predominate while in the late period recurved rim bowls are most frequent. The feet on these vessels also show considerable variation in that in the early period solid, low conical feet predominate; in the middle period small, solid nubbin feet are most common; while in the last period, hollow low conical feet are dominant.

IV. Ceremonial Objects - The figurines of this culture for the most part were found on the surface. Unfortunately only two were unearthed in excavation. These figurines consist of ten heads, of which nine are mold-made, and numerous hand modeled body fragments.

A. A modeled head of undetermined type was associated with the ceramics of the early pottery period.

B. A mold-made, triangular-headed type was uncovered in an excavation of late ceramic periods that resemble types

found by Ekholm in a period V levels.[7] 8

C. Four rectangular mold-made heads lay on the surface. (Armillas stated that this type resembles heads ~~is~~ prevalent in late Teotihuacan times.)

D. One large portrait type,[8] 9 identical to those found in the Huasteca during period IV ~~and in Middle Teotihuacan times~~, was discovered on the surface of one site.

E. A mold-made jaguar-head effigy was found near the afore mentioned head.

F. Two round, mold-made heads, having very indistinct facial characteristics, complete the list. I know of no comparable types in Mexico. As to parts of bodies, all are hand modeled and reveal that the figures had collars and arm bands. A few legs indicate that at least some of them were seated cross-legged figures.

To sum up the Pueblito culture, it may be divided into three periods that appear to correlate, on the basis of the figurines, with Huasteca III, IV, and V. Of particular interest is the use of carinated-sh~~ap~~ed vessels, the engraved pottery designs of inverted chevrons composed of four lines on polished black pottery, and zoned brushed wares, which have been noted by Griffin & Krieger as similiar to the Alto and Sanders ceramics of East Texas ~~Similar features are found in the Alto material of East Texas~~. delete by The This Pueblito culture will be more completely described in the final publication.

Now let us turn to the two culture complexes that have direct bearing on Mexico-Southeast relationships. The first, the ~~C[illegible]~~ Brownsville 10 complex,

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8 7. Ekholm, 1944, pg. 449, Fig. c, d, f, g.

9 8. Ekholm, 1944, pg. 448, Fig. 4.

10 Sayles, 1935, pg 40

is located along the Gulf Coast, does not extend more than twenty miles inland, and is bounded on the south by the San Fernando River and extends to ~~on~~ the north into ~~by Willis~~ Willacy County, Texas. My conclusions about this culture are based upon 82 sites. Ten of these I discovered, 14 were located from Anderson's data and resurveyed, and the findings of both were combined. Finally, the materials from 58 more sites were separated from the Anderson collection by means of the accompanying field notes.[9] Actually, materials from 400 more sites are at the Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Texas. These materials were numbered, catalogued, and described by A. E. Anderson of Brownsville, Texas. The sites from which they were taken were numbered and their locations recorded as well. These sites were not analyzed due to the length of time necessary to separate the specimens from their groupings as type artifacts into groups of artifacts found at the various sites. However, a cursory examination of these materials revealed little if any differences from the 82 sites I have analyzed.

~~Willacy~~

The sites of this culture are usually situated on small rises along waterways or extinct waterways and are characterized by an abundance of broken shell and the burned clay remains of fire basins. The sites are small and, for the most part, are without any depth of deposit (less than 2 inches). Shell artifacts further characterize this culture. The most distinctive type is a projectile point made from ~~the central portion of~~ a columnella ~~shell~~ (the central portion of a conch shell). These points are round in cross-section (½ inch thick), polished to a long tapering point (1 to 2 inches in length), and have a polished, bevelled, squared base.

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[9] The collection of A. E. Anderson has been loaned to the University of Texas by his surviving relatives.

The second most common artifacts are c~~s~~hipped shell discs, varying in size from that of a dime to a half-dollar. Similar to these in size and shape are ground shell discs which are usually centrally pierced. Carved pendants of both molusca and ~~columnella~~ conch shell are found. These pendants often have geometric designs of cross-hatching or straight lines, and occasionally no design at all. The shapes vary — those made of ~~columnella~~ conch shell being either triangular or square, those of mollusca, rectangular, square, oval, or in their natural form. The piercings of the pendants also vary: the triangular ones have three holes along the base; the oval and rectangular have either one or two piercings at the extremities; the square ones are centrally pierced; and the whole mollusca shells have one hole on either side of their ~~fulcrums~~ umbos. Four engraved shell pendants are worthy of special mention. Three of these have carved crosses; one cross is inside a circle. The fourth pendant, triangular in shape, is made of part of a large ~~columnella~~ conch and decorated with a full-face view of a human head, carved in relief. A roll, which appears to be a snake, frames the face, and arising from the head are two crossing incised lines which become wavy and fan in five or six small lines at their extremities. (These two lines may well represent an antler head-dress.) Hanging from the ears are two thick, round earrings.

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Next in frequency are beads or tinklers of Oliva shells.[~~10~~ 12] The bulbous ends of the Oliva shells are cut off, and near the pointed end opposite the opening, holes are drilled or notches are cut. There are cylindrical, polished conch columnella ~~center~~ beads or tubes, as well as cylindrical, polished columnella ~~center~~ plugs. Mussel shell scr apers are common, and columnella ~~centers~~ ground to a point,

? the columnella
is the center
of the conch
why not
say conch
columnella
beads?

sp

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12 ~~10~~. Ekholm, 1944, pg. 480, Fig. 32.

are present. Shell fish-hooks are occasionally found.

Bone artifacts are rare, and consist of split bone awls and bone tubes, 3 to 4 inches long, decorated by one or more incised lines around the body.

The stone work consists of four types of artifacts:

1. Small humpbacked scapers.
2. Chipped drills or pins.
3. Projectile points.
4. Hammerstones.

The scrapers are usually round and have a diameter no larger than that of a penny. One side is flat, the other, humped. Either one edge or the circumference leading to the flat surface appears to have secondary chipping. The utility of such a small implement is rather difficult to imagine. The chipped drills or pins are The ~~utility of the chipped pins is equally hard to understand since these objects~~, pointed at one or both ends, are usually between 1 and 2 inches long and less than ½ inch in diameter. The hammerstones, for the most part, are mere pebbles. The projectile points seem to be of one type, having three variants. The most common points are triangular in form, with the base only slightly shorter than the sides. The base is definitely concave; the sides, a little less so. The points are from 1/16 to 1/8 inches ~~2 to 5 mm~~. thick, from ½ to 1 inch long, with excellent chipping. The second variety is identical with the first except that the sides are slightly convex, and the chipping is less well done. The third variety differs in having all three sides slightly convex and very poor chipping.

elsewhere, you use English system not metric

Burials, when found, are generally placed apart from the camp sites, although some burials are in camp sites. The burials are predominantly flexed, and about half of the time are without

burial furniture. When burial furniture does appear, it usually consists of beads, pendants, or Huasteca pottery.

The contacts of this group, as indicated by trade objects, are exceptionally wide and extremely important to the solutions of our problems. Mason~~12~~13 has described five ~~Huasteca~~ pots, obtained by Anderson at a ~~Gayo~~ Brownsville complex site. (Identification of these pots as Huasteca VI is based upon information from Ekholm.) I have about 70 sherds and pots, which, with the exception of the Zaquil Red sherds, may all be dated as either Huasteca period V or VI, although the majority seem to belong to period VI. These sherds consist of the following types: Huasteca Black-on-White, Tancol Polychrome, ~~Huasteca~~ Tancol Brown-on-Buff (Period VI), and Las Flores Molcajete Fine Paste, Las Flores Red-on-Buff, and Las Flores Relief Ware (all period V). Incidentally, no period VI sherds were present in the same site with period V sherds. Two ~~jadite~~ jadiete objects have also turned up in ~~Gayo~~ Brownsville complex sites - one, a large spherical bead 1 inch in diameter; the other, a small celt-like object 1 inch long. These undoubtedly came from Mexico, and probably from the Huasteca, for although Ekholm discovered no such objects, Pavon informs me that they are seen in Huasteca sites. This contact, moreover, does not seem to have been entirely from the Huasteca to the ~~Gayo~~ Brownsville people since the finding of the Oliva shell beads, the shell disc beads and discs, and the typical ~~Gayo~~ Brownsville variant 1 type of projectile point in Huasteca sites may indicate the reverse~~12~~14 as well. Some obsidian chips and points, also present, probably came from further south in Mexico~~.~~ or down the Rio Grande.

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13 ~~11.~~ Mason, 1935, Fig. 21, 27, and 27f.

14 ~~13.~~ ~~12.~~ See page 2.

All the ~~Cayo~~ Brownsville contacts, however, were not with the Huasteca. The two dominant projectile point types of the partially contemporaneous Abasolo focus are seen in ~~Cayo~~ Brownsville sites, as well as underneath them, and ~~Cayo~~ Brownsville points occur in Abasolo sites. Significantly missing from the ~~Cayo~~ Brownsville sites are projectile point types from the Repelo complex and the often-associated Pecos River Focus. Perhaps even more significant is the lack of trade objects from the coastal groups in the Corpus Christi - Baffin Bay regoin of Texas; this will be discussed and an explanation attempted later. One projectile point of particular chronological significance was discovered: a ~~Cayo~~ Brownsville variant I point, made of green bottle glass. This may indicate an extension of the complex into historic times and contact with Europeans. 70

Redline

Repelo

The trade objects most important to our problems are the points and drills that appear to have come from the north and thus indicate contact in that direction. Seven such points were noted in this survey. ~~Two of them are identical with points diagnostic of the Austin Focus.~~ One point, identified as a Hutto Convex point by Kelly?, is small (1 to 1½ inches long), convex-based, with a body that slopes straight from the shoulder to the point, and side (or corner) notches separating the base from the body. The other, of Austin Chert, is triangular bodied with an expanding stem, identified by ~~A.~~ Krieger as Eddy Expanding Stem~~s~~. Two of the remaining points are narrow (3/4 inch wide, 1 inch long), with a concave base, a small side notch just above the base, and a long, slightly convex, tapering body. Another point is very similar to this but ~~about twice the~~ ~~width~~ ~~size~~ is shorter and wider and holds a resemblance to some points in north Texas. The edge of the base has been so forcefully rechipped that it appears to be slightly serrated. This point appears in an as yet unnamed late focus north and east of the Austin region. It is identified

one point is 1 to 1½? inch long.

the same point?

The trade objects most important to our problems are the points and drills that appear to have come from the north and thus indicate contacts in that direction. ~~Seven~~ Six such points were found. One point, identified, as a Hutto Convex point, by Kelley, is small (1 inch long), convex-based, with a body that slopes straight from the shoulder to the point, and side ~~[illegible]~~ notches separating the base from the body. A second, small point (1 inch long) with the shoulder almost as wide as the length, has convex sides, a concave base, and side notches. This point was classified by Kelley as being Keechi Concave. Keechi Concave and Hutto Convex, according to Kelley, occur together rather consistently in ~~North East~~ Central Texas sites that are protohistoric or late prehistoric. Another small point, ~~[illegible]~~ (2/3 inches long), a triangular bodied with an expanding stem, was recognized by Krieger as Eddy Expanding ~~Stem~~ Stem. It is made from a gray, translucent, granular ~~[illegible]~~, flint that is very similar to the flint native to the Austin region, and ~~which many points~~ from which many points ~~[illegible]~~ of this Austin Focus type were fashioned. ~~This point Eddy Expanding Stem is present in the Austin Focus.~~ Another type of concave based point is of a style ~~[illegible]~~ found sporadically in north and ~~[illegible]~~ central Texas, but dominant in eastern Texas and characteristic of the Titus Focus. This point, about 1½ inches long and ½ inch wide, has a concave base, concave sides which are roughly parallel, ~~and~~ an abrupt convex point, very delicately

Kecchi Concave
Vito Convex
Titus
Balcones

chipped and very thin. It is made of flint differing from that of any other projectile points from Tamaulipas. Krieger identifies this point as ~~[illegible]~~ Talco TALCO Triangular. A long (2 inches) ~~point~~, narrow (½ inch) triangular point with serrated edges and a square base was recognized by Campbell of the University of Texas as a type ~~[illegible]~~ usually found in late prehistoric sites between Victoria and Austin, Texas. The ~~other~~ [illegible] two points are similar to ones found in central Texas. ~~[illegible]~~ ~~type~~ One resembles ~~[illegible]~~ Keechi Concave but ~~[illegible]~~ has a narrower body (½ inch wide), while the other is like ~~[illegible]~~ Hutto convex but is longer (1½ inches long) and ~~with more pointed~~ its shoulders are less well defined. ~~shoulders~~. Other trade objects indicative of northern contact are ~~were~~ 2 drills. One is a small drill with a square base (½ by ½ inch), and a short, pointed shaft ½ inch long and ¼ inch wide at its base. The other has an ~~semi-lunar base~~ eliptical ~~[illegible]~~ base an inch wide and a tapering shaft ¾ inch long. Such drills are unknown in Mexico, but have a wide distribution in Texas north and east of the Balcones escarpment. in the late prehistoric sites

11

restore

by Kelly as Keechi Concave. Another concave point is of a type found sporadically in north and central Texas, but dominant in eastern Texas and characteristic of the Titus Focus. This point, about 1½ inches long and ½ inch wide, has a concave base, concave sides which are roughly parallel, and an abrupt convex point. Very delicately chipped and very thin, it is made of flint differing from that of any other projectile points. Krieger identifies this point as being Taloc Triangular. The final point is a long (2 inches), narrow (½ inch) triangular point with serrated edges and a square base. Campbell of the University of Texas informs me that this type is found extending to Austin from Victoria, Texas. Another trade object indicative of northern contacts is a small drill with a square base (½ x ½ inch), and a short, pointed shaft ½ inch long and ¼ inch wide at its base. Such drills are unknown in Mexico, but have a wide distribution in Texas north of the Balcones escarpment and in the Austin Focus.

Talco

The time period of the ~~Cayo~~ Brownsville complex is relatively easy to determine. That it may have lasted until historic times in the Brownsville region is suggested by the finding of the projectile point of green bottle glass. Since I was able to examine materials from nearly 500 ~~Cayo~~ Brownsville sites and look over more than 3000 projectile points, it is, I believe, significant that no ~~Pecos River~~ Langtry Stemmed points were found - all the more so, considering their frequency in Repelo sites and occurrence in Abasolo sites, since these two complexes are geographically farther from the probable Big Bend center of dispersal than the Brownsville Cayo Focus. They are also absent in the Huasteca coastal camp sites, which are rather obviously contemporaneous with the ~~Cayo~~ Brownsville complex. Kelly, ~~by means of dendrochronological specimens,~~ dates the end of the use of Pecos River points at about 10 900 A.D. The most plausible

12

explanation, therefore, seems to be that the ~~Coyo~~ Brownsville complex and Huasteca periods V and VI (Mazapan-Aztec Mexican periods) did not go back to before ~~900~~ 1000 A.D. Stratigraphically in Rio Grande delta the ~~Coyo~~ Brownsville complex seems to have superseded the Abasolo complex, and later to have been contemporaneous with part of the Abasolo complex which was then located farther south.

The last culture identified in this survey of Tamaulipas was Huastecan. The Huasteca camp sites north of the Soto la Marina River (and those, reliable informants say, north of Punto Tordo) are situated along the coast in or adjacent to the Laguna Madre. These sites extend northward one mile past the San Fernando River (30 miles south of the Rio Grande). All ~~ten~~ 12 of the sites contain shell strata, varying in thickness from 1 inch to 3 feet. Fortunately (or unfortunately) wave action has eaten into all of these sites so that a cross-section can be observed and so that the surface collection made along the banks produced an adequate sample. One site was tested by a 5 by 5 foot trench, 4 feet deep; another, by slicing the bank for about 6 inches and straightening it along a 10-foot profile.

10

16

~~Four~~ of the sites contained sherds from both Huasteca V and Huasteca VI; the other eight contained only Huasteca VI sherds. Some of the sherds were identified by Ekholm as Zaquil Red, Heavy Plain, Panuco Grey, Las Flores Red-on-Buff, Las Flores Relief Ware, Las Flores Molcajete Fine Paste, Las Flores Molcajete Crude Paste, Tancol Polychrome, and Huasteca Brown-on-Buff. Unfortunately, none of the sherds which I identified as Huasteca Black-on-White were seen by Ekholm, but I believe my identification is ~~valid~~ correct. The sherds from the levels of my excavations and from the site on which the profile was made fall in rather closely with the sequences previously determined by Ekholm in the Tampico-Panuco region.

4
8
12

(10 = 12!!)

Seven sherds were discovered which, though they are similar to Huasteca sherds, cannot be definitely assigned to that group. All of them were in association with Huasteca VI pottery. One of the seven is certainly a trade sherd, and will be discussed later; the others I shall describe here. They are all characterized by fine line, engraved designs in bands on the outer rims of the vessels. The paste, consistency, color, and vertical outflaring rim of three of the sherds show similarity to the ~~Huasteca~~ Tancol Brown-on-Buff, fine paste type. The fourth sherd is from a small, hemispherical bowl, but the paste is the same as that of the first three. The fifth is the rim of a vertical-sided vessel; the paste, temper and white color with a black band encircling the outer rim attest its affinity to Huasteca Black-on-White, but its engraved decoration within the black painted zone is something not found in the Huasteca. The sixth - actually seventeen sherds - composes one-half of a flat-bottomed, convex-sided bowl with a small mouth only slightly larger than the base. The paste, temper, consistency, and decoration on the interior look like Tancol Polychrome, but the shape and the exterior engraved decoration are unknown in the Tampico-Panuco region. This engraved decoration on what are obviously Huasteca-made sherds, in light of the earlier engraved Pueblito sherds and the East Texas engraved pottery, hints at some interesting conjectures and formulations of new problems.

The one sherd that is definitely alien to the Huasteca is part of the neck of a vessel and an adjacent part of the body, which is at right angles to the neck. The paste is quite similar to Huasteca Black-on-White, but the decoration is not. The neck is painted black,

and the body orange. According to Du Solier, sherds ~~like this are common on~~ of this Kind occur at the Isla de Sacrificios in southern Vera Cruz, ~~and are probably late Totonac~~.

Also included in the Huasteca material is the hollow leg and adjacent part of the body (showing a hand) of what appears to be a small effigy vessel.

The stone complex of this culture consists of flake scrapers, part of a metate, two drills, and projectile points. (~~A few flakes are also worthy of note because they may come from a region other than that of the Huasteca.~~) need? The flake scrapers and the part of a metate need no description, and the two drills are so obviously aberrant that I shall discuss them later in the section concerning the outside contacts of the Huasteca camps. At all the sites - with the notable exception of the excavated site at the mouth of the Soto la Marina river, where pottery from both Huasteca period V and period VI was found - the most common projectile points are of that type diagnostic of the ~~Cayo~~ Brownsville complex (i.e., small triangular points). Second in frequency of occurrence are points called ~~Type 3~~ Type4 by Ekholm.~~13~~ 15 These points are triangular, with straight bases and convex sides. They are slightly larger than the ~~Cayo~~ Brownsville types; and, although they are a little better made, are otherwise very similar to Abasolo points. Despite their great likeness to the ~~Cayo~~ Brownsville and Abasolo types, these two kinds of points are not considered trade points, due to their abundance in the Huasteca materials. It is, of course, possible that they may have been originally derived from some outside culture.

(17)

T#4

Three projectile points in this collection, however, are considered trade points because of their rareness in Huasteca materials their frequent appearance in relatively nearby cultures, the fact that a majority of the trade points found in Huasteca materials come

15 ~~14~~ ~~13~~. Ekholm, 1940.

from these same cultures, and finally, the fact that in at least one case, the flint used is foreign to Tamaulipas and common in the region in which the type of point is generally found. One of these specimens is ~~from the~~ a lower half of a projectile point, having a straight stem, bevelled on both sides toward the base, and straight shoulders to the slightly convex edges of a rather long body. Kelley identified this point as closely resembling Nolan Bevelled Stem, common in north central Texas in the ~~Abilene~~ Clear Fork Focus. Glen ~~Davis~~ Evans also noted that the flint used for this point is of the variety in the Abilene area, and quite different from any in Tamaulipas.16 Incidentally, ~~types similar and~~ the associated types of the Clear Fork Focus Baird Bevelled blade and Taylor Thinned Base, some ~~[illegible]~~ made of the same flint, ~~appear to be~~ are intrusive into the Alto Focus. The second point is small and narrow, with a concave base and side notches just above the base. It is the Keechi Concave type of ~~the Austin Focus.~~ Central Texas. The third point is small, thin, and delicately chipped. It has a concave, almost notched base and a body long in comparison to its width (1 inch to 1/3 inch), with concave edges that become convex just before the point. It looks like a type frequently found in North central and northeast Texas; on the other hand, it might conceivably be a ~~variant~~ modification of the ~~Cope variant I.~~ Brownsville type 1 points.

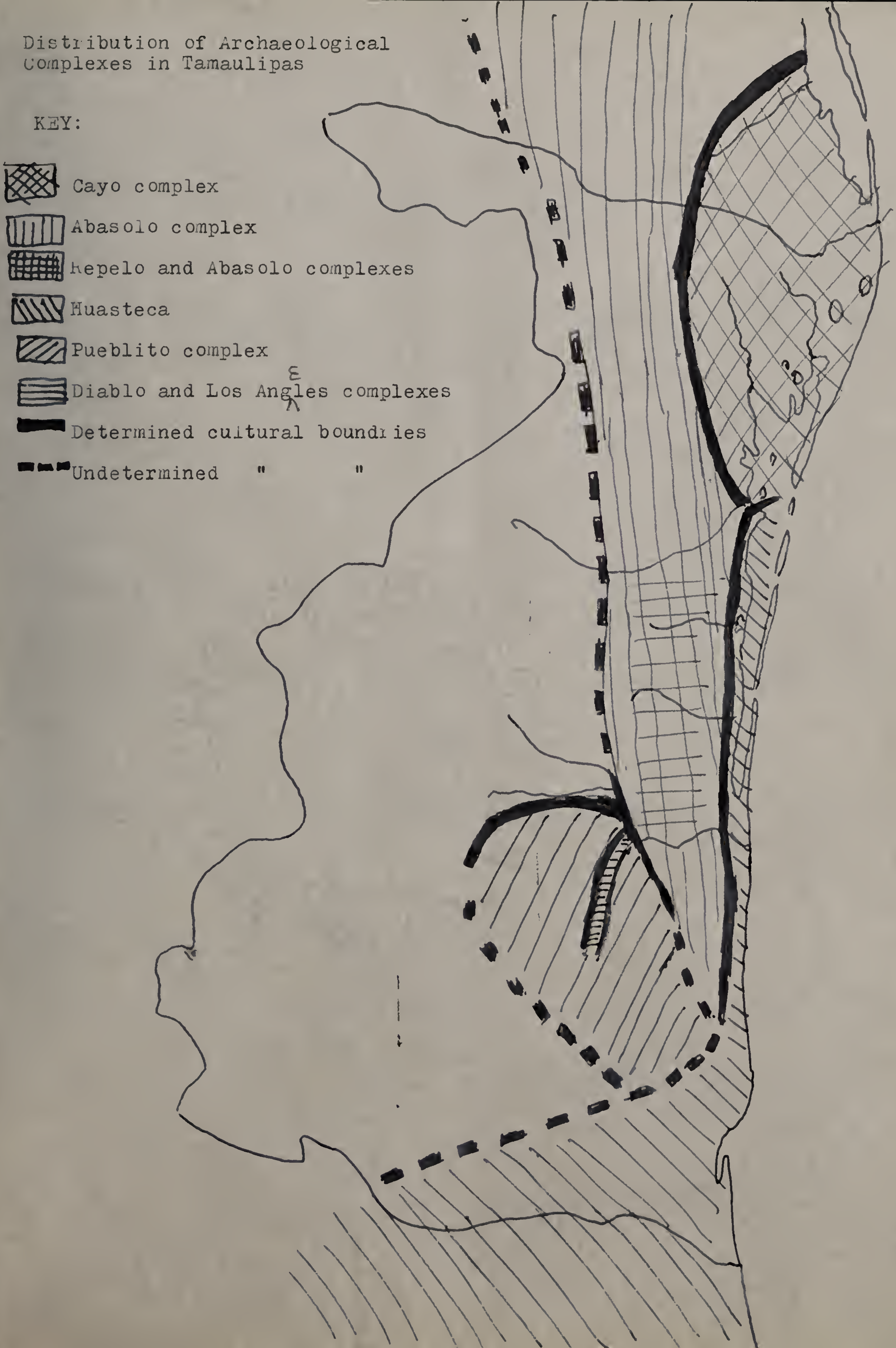
!

One of the two drills is square-based and similar to the trade drills described in the ~~Cope Focus.~~ Brownsville complex.17 The other is a unique flint drill, at present not known in ~~Tamaulipas~~ other parts of Mexico. It resembles the winged drills found north of the Balcones escarpment in Texas, more often in the ~~eastern~~ central than in the western part of the state. ~~(Incidentally, this type is also seen in the Austin Focus material.)~~ It has a well defined square base, with lateral wing-shaped projections and a long, narrow, tapering drilling portion.

16 ~~15~~, Glen Evans, Assistant Director, Texas Memorial Museum, Austin, [illegible] personal [illegible]

17 ~~16~~ ~~12~~. See page 22.

Distribution of Archaeological
Complexes in Tamaulipas


KEY:
▩ Cayo complex
▥ Abasolo complex
▦ Repelo and Abasolo complexes
▧ Huasteca
▨ Pueblito complex
▤ Diablo and Los Angeles complexes
▬ Determined cultural boundries
▬ ▬ ▬ Undetermined " "

## Comparisons

That there were contacts from north and central Texas into the region of northern coastal Tamaulipas to the Brownsville ~~Cayo~~ complex (which was in intimate contact with the Huasteca), and to the Huasteca, is evidenced by the numerous trade projectile points in the Huasteca and Brownsville ~~Cayo~~ sites. The validity of calling these artifacts trade points is attested by their identity in form to those in central ~~and northern~~ Texas, the fact that at least two of them are made of material from that region, and the complete lack of similarity between their form and that of other points in the sites or complexes in which they were found. There are some indications, moreover, that the contacts were not all one way.

During the First Caddoan Area Archaeological Symposium ~~Caddo Archaeological Conference~~ of 1946, Mrs. J. H. ~~Vern~~ Ray exhibited a clay head from a site west of Cisco ~~Dallas~~, Texas. Dr. Noguera immediately identified it as the Aztec god, Xipe-Totec.[18] In 1939, Carl Chelf discovered a greenstone head at the Grelle ~~an Austin Focus~~ site in Travis County, Texas. (Trade points indicate this site to have been in contact with both the Alto & Clear Fork Foci). "According to Dr. George Vaillant and Dr. J. A. Mason, the material resembles porphyries used in the states of Puebla and Vera Cruz. They are also of the opinion that the appearance of the specimen suggests a southern Mexican origin, possibly Guerrero ~~Guerro~~."[19] ~~15~~ Another item of interest is a head, found in Dallas, Texas, carved from a hard cemented volcanic ash.[20] ~~16~~ This carving certainly appears similar to ones in Mexico, particularly

[17] Report in American Antiquity forthcoming

[19] ~~15~~. Carl Chelf, 1941.

[20] ~~16~~. Texas Arch. and Paleo. Society, 1931, pg. 79.

in the Huasteca. Krieger is ~~at present~~ preparing a paper upon a number of Mexican objects found in Texas. some ~~(four~~ of them indisputably Huasteca~~) presented to the University of Texas, and labelled as coming from central Texas. In my opinion, the authenticity of these labels is greatly enhanced in that These objects are all reported to come from the region that since has been proved to have been in contact with the Huasteca, and that many of the objects are Huasteca.~~

~~I would prefer not to get involved in the authenticity until it is written.~~ AK

A consideration of the foci the Gibson Aspect also tends to shed light upon ~~the proposed route~~ route of prehistoric contacts. Krieger has informed me that there appears to have been considerable contact between the ~~Gibson Aspect~~ Alto Focus of central-east Texas and the cultures of central Texas as well as with the Sanders focus. Further there is evidence that some of the foci of the Gibson Aspect containing Mexican-like elements (such as the Spiro and Sanders Foci) antedate the foci to the east which have similar elements (such as Moundville and Etowah) and, therefore, these Mexican-like elements in the Southeast may have passed from west to east. The evidence for this statement is six-fold.

~~what route is this aspect involved in?~~

~~they are not Mexican elements but elements to be attributed or derived from that area.~~

1. In a Sanders Focus grave there was a trade bowl identified as Monks Mound Red Ware.[17] [20] Ford and Willy have indicated that the Old Village materials of Cahokia (Monks Mound Red Ware included) antedate the Moundville materials.[18] [22] Therefore, Sanders probably antedates Moundville.
2. In early Middle Spiro, there are loop-handled, shell-tempered jars.[19] [22] [23] These appear to be trade objects from the Central Mississippi valley. In the Central Mississippi Valley this type is predominantely earlier than the "Cult" material.

~~I bet these belong to Late Spiro or late middle~~

---

21 ~~17.~~ Krieger, ~~paper in print, Univ. of Texas.~~ 1946.

22 ~~18.~~ Ford, J. and Willy, G., 1940.

23 ~~19.~~ This is not indicated in Orr's paper in Am. Antiquity, 1946, but was called to my attention at the Caddo Conference by J. B. Griffin.

3. A trade sherd study made of Kincaid indicates that Moundville sherds arrived at Kincaid later than a Plaquimine e sherd. The Spiro materials have been shown to be contemporaneous with ~~or earlier than~~ Coles Creek,[20] 24 which in turn is earlier than Plaquimine e.

4. If Krieger's date for Spiro-Sanders-Hale, that these cultures are pre-1450,[21] 25 is correct, then the intrusive Moundville sherds at Kincaid, dated by dendroshronology c, are considerably later.

5. Orr stated at the Caddo conference, 1946, that copper work is absent during the beginning of the "Cult" at Spiro and appears only occasionally during the later period of the cult. Therefore, since copper work is abundant at Etowah and Moundville, this may indicate that the "Cult" arrived late r there.

6. Orr has stated tht the Spiro Focus has more "Cult" ~~([illegible])~~ elements than are found to the east. Using an age-area hypothesis, it may be that Spiro is older and the center of dispersal in the southeast.[22] 26

Thus, I believe we may state that Mexican elements could have gone from the Huasteca via the Tamaulipas coast through ~~to~~ central and northern Texas, then eastward to the Gibson Aspect and finally from the "Caddo Area" eastward.

---

24 ~~20~~. Orr, 1946, Actually, it was pointed out in the Caddo Conference that early Spiro materials, due to the associated Weeden Island-like materials, are contemperaneous with ~~late Troyville, or~~ early Coles Creek, not Late Coles Creek.

25 ~~21~~. Krieger, Indianapolis ~~Conference~~ meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, 1946.

26 ~~15~~ ~~22~~. Orr, personal communication.

~~Thus I believe we may state [illegible] that there were a chain of contacts from the Huasteca in Vera Cruz and, San Luis Potosi and the Tamaulipas coast to group in Central Texas and from Central Texas to Alto focus of the Gibson Aspect, and from the Alto focus to the Spiro and Sanders foci~~

Thus I believe we may state that ~~[illegible]~~ a chain of contacts existed from the Huasteca in Mexico to the late temple mound builders having the "Cult" east of the Mississippi. The first link of the chain would be ~~between~~ the Huasteca of Vera Cruz ~~and~~ San Luis Potosi and ~~those the~~ the northern Tamaulipas coast. This link ~~would be~~ is well ~~evidenced~~ evinced by the common ceramic tradition. The second link ~~would be~~ is between the Huasteca and the Central Texas cultures (an on east Texas culture of the Fulco triangular point ~~[illegible] from east Texas~~ is identified correctly) as attested by the central Texas trade points in Huasteca sites (~~[illegible]~~ and in Brownsville site ~~[illegible]~~ with Huasteca pottery) as well as the Huasteca objects found in Central Texas sites. The third link ~~would be~~ is between the Alto focus and the Central Texas culture based on the ~~the~~ Clear Fork focus ~~[illegible] points~~ and ~~[illegible]~~ the Round Rock focus points found at Davis site, a component of the Alto focus. The connections of the Alto focus ~~and~~ with the Sanders and Spiro foci ~~[illegible]~~ is indicated by the fact that sufficient traits are held in common to place all

Sanders?

in the Gibson Aspect. The connection of Spiro with more eastern ~~early~~ culture is ~~would be~~ based upon the fact that 51 ceremonial traits are held in common between Spiro and Etowah ~~Etowah~~ and Moundville. ~~as well as the previous~~

In conclusion, one might say that individuals having ~~[illegible] concepts~~ Huastec ceremonial concepts (to be listed later) could have moved along this link of contact; the Huasteca, the Tamaulipas coast, Central Texas and east Texas

Concerning other routes, J. A. Mason and others have presented considerable evidence negating them. (This ~~tends to~~ makes the route described above seem even more likely.) Though this material has been described at length elsewhere, I shall briefly reiterate. Theoretically four other routes are possible: from Mexico to the Southwest to the Southeast; from Mexico via the Antilles to the Southeast; from Mexico along the Gulf coast to the Southeast; and, finally a route directly over water from Mexico to the Southeast, travelled either by Mexican Indians in their own boats or Indians carried on a Spanish expedition.[~~23~~ 27] The Mexico-Southwest-Southeast route is negated by the facts that the majority of the Mexican elements in the Southeast are not found in the Southwest, and that the few contacts that have been found between the latter two regions are all too late to have been responsible for the Mexican elements in the Southeast. Concerning the Antillean route, it suffices to say that Antillean materials have not been found in Florida, nor ~~much~~ many Mexican elements in the Antilles. The Gulf route faces two serious difficulties: first, east of Baffin Bay, Texas, no Mexican objects have been found; and second, artifacts of the cultures east of Baffin Bay have ~~not~~ rarely been found in the adjacent Brownsville ~~Cayo~~ complex and ~~or~~ in the Huasteca camps.[~~24~~ 27] ~~The~~ The hypothesis of a direct water route travelled by Indian boats is without evidence, and is weakened by the poor quality of the Mexican Coastal

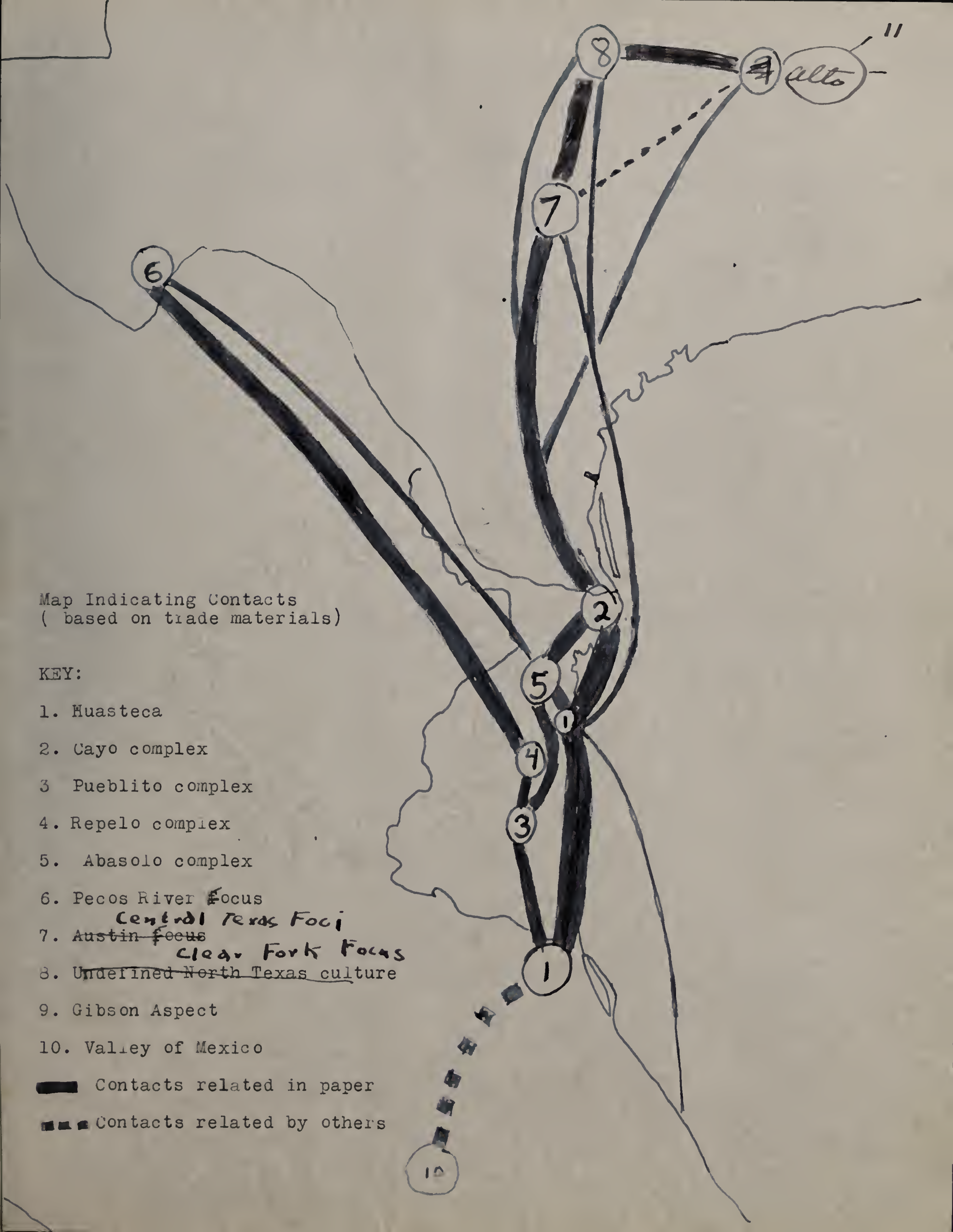
~~there is Rockport pottery at Brownsville~~ [illegible]

~~this may~~ [illegible]

---

[~~23~~ 27] Griffin, 1943.

[~~24~~ 27] This curious lack of trade between two almost adjacent cultures may be explained by ecological factors, for between Cameron County, Texas and Baffin Bay, there is a desert 100 miles long with few, if any, natural sources of fresh water. All early explorers skirted this region, and archaeological sites here are rare.



Map Indicating Contacts
( based on trade materials)

KEY:

1. Huasteca
2. Cayo complex
3 Pueblito complex
4. Repelo complex
5. Abasolo complex
6. Pecos River Focus
7. ~~Austin focus~~ Central Texas Foci
8. ~~Undefined North Texas culture~~ Clear Fork Focus
9. Gibson Aspect
10. Valley of Mexico

▬ Contacts related in paper

■■■ Contacts related by others

Indians' boats (the Maya excepted);[29] while the proposal that the contact with the Southeast might have been established by Mexican Indians brought into the region by the Spaniards, is disproved by Krieger's pre-Columbian dates of the Spiro and Sanders Foci. Thus both the positive and negative evidence points to the likelihood of the Tamaulipas coast-central Texas-Southeast route.

The time of the use of this route is indicated by the periods of the Huasteca sherds in the Tamaulipas coastal sites and by the complete absence of any associated Pecos River points. The absence of Pecos River points suggests a post 1000 A.D. date for these movements. The Huasteca sherds, if we accept the Goodman-Thompson calendar correlation and Ekholm's correlation of Huasteca Period V with Tula-Mazapan and Huasteca VI with Aztec, give us a date from 900 to 1600 A.D. Furthermore, our Huasteca sherds show that, while the movements evinced by Huastteca camp sites on the Tamaulipas coast started in Period V, they increased greatly in Period VI. This seems to agree with the picture in the Southeast of a few Mexican-like elements entering early, such as truncated pyramids in the Alto and Troyville Foci ~~and a figurine with a weeping eye in the Alto Focus materials~~; then a markedly significant increase of Mexican-like elements later in the Spiro, Sanders, and other sites. There was, incidentally, no evidence found along this route for the often postulated early set of influences from Mexico which supposedly brought pottery, corn, burial mounds, and presumably associated traits.

what [illegible] not ~~pottery~~ but [illegible]?

this "~~later~~" ~~was~~ [illegible] as late as [illegible]?

The two above conclusions concerning the route and time of contacts seem to be backed by concrete evidence; the next two conclusions are more in the speculative realm, and are only suggested by the survey. In fact, much of the proof for them must lie outside the area of Tamaulipas.

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[29] Mason, 1935.

The findings of the survey certainly seem to point to the Huasteca as the source of Middle American influences in the Southeast. Their camp sites are distributed northward along the coast considerably beyond their main habitat, and they were in contact with the central Texas groups. The final solution of the problem of the source, however, lies primarily in indicating comparatively that a certain group in Mexico had a preponderate majority of the adequately determined Mexican ceremonial-artistic concepts ~~similarities~~ ~~traits~~ found in the Southeastern cultures. Since this survey points to the Huasteca as the source in question, let me list the ~~traits~~ similarities in the cultures of the Southeast ~~that are held in common with~~ to the Huasteca of periods V and VI. This list is in no way final, and its validity as a solution to the problem must await comparisons of other Mexican cultures with the Southeast as well as further investigation of the Huasteca.

I. General Traits.

- A. Truncated pyramids constructed of ~~dirt~~ earth and often rebuilt.
- B. Arrangement of pyramids around a plaza.
- C. Effigy pipes.[26] ~~29~~ 30
- D. Effigy vessels.[27] ~~30~~ 31
- E. Columnella pendants.
- F. Round shell gorgets.
- G. Uni-lobed tripod bottles.[28] ~~31~~ 32
- H. Monolithic Axe.[29] ~~32~~ 33

Laminas 54 and 55

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30 ~~29~~ ~~26~~. Ekholm, 1944, pg. 475; Phillips 1940.

✓ 31 ~~30~~ ~~27~~. Ekholm, 1944; ~~Laminas~~ 54 and 55 Phillips, 1940.

32 ~~31~~ ~~28~~. Meade, 1940; Waring and Holder, 1945. Fig. III, h

33 ~~32~~ ~~29~~. Beyer, 1933, Fig. 2; Waring and Holder, 1945. Fig. II, f-k

II. Huasteca traits similar to the "Cult" material of the Southeast.

A. Motifs.

1. Greek cross.[30] ~~33~~ 34
2. Swastika (or rolling cross).[31] ~~34~~ 35
3. Sun circle (scalloped circles).[32] ~~35~~ 36
4. Bi-lobed arrow.[33] ~~36~~ 37
5. Death motif - the skull with scalloped occipital region.[34] 38
6. Death motif - the crossed long bones, associated with the skull.[35] ~~38~~ 39

B. Position of the human figure or figures.

1. Running or dancing figures.[36] ~~39~~ 40
2. Fighting figures.[37] ~~40~~ 41
3. Kneeling figures.[38] ~~41~~ 42

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34 ~~33~~ 30. Du Solier has drawings of painting found at Tamuin to be ~~un~~published shortly; Waring and Holder, 1945, Fig I, no. I

35 ~~34~~ 31. ~~Ibid.~~ Beyer, 1933, fig 24: Waring and Holder, figure II, No I and II Du Solier painting at Tamuin, see ~~in~~ human figure 11 in the series:

36 ~~35~~ 32. ~~Ibid.~~ Waring and Holder, 1945, fig II, II

37 ~~36~~ 33. Beyer, 1933. if Beyer's interpretation is correct, that the Aztec god Mixcoatl (Chichimecatl) was originally Huasteca, then the bi-lobed arrow carried in the hand (see Fig. 17) may be considered as a Huasteca trait; Waring and Holder, 1945. fig II, III

38 ~~37~~ 34. Beyer, 1933. plate 11; Waring and Holder, Fig. 1, VIII, a.

39 ~~38~~ 35. Du Solier, personal communication; Waring and Holder, Fig. I, VIII.

40 ~~39~~ 36. Beyer 1933 plate VIII. Waring and Holder, 1945, Figure V, a

41 ~~40~~ 37. ~~Ibid.~~ Beyer, 1933, plate VIII: Waring and Holder, 1945, Figure V, e

42 41 38. Ibid. Beyer 1933, plate VI: Waring and Holder 1945, Figure V, f

C. Costume of figures.

1. Occipital hair knot.[39] ~~42~~ 43
2. Plumes on head.[40] ~~43~~ 44
3. Antler head dress.[41] ~~44~~ 45
4. Ear spool with tassel.[42] ~~45~~ 46
5. Beads or bands on arms and legs.[43] ~~46~~ 47
6. ✓ Necklaces with columnella pendants.[44] 48
7. Beaded belts.[45] ~~48~~ ~~50~~ 49
8. Baton held in hand.[46] ~~49~~ 50
9. Head held in hand.[47] ~~50~~ 51
10. Beaded forelock

D. Complex of elements.

1. Dancing figure with plumed head dress, tasselled ear plugs, and one outstretched hand holding a human head by the hair while the other hand is upraised and holding a baton.[48] ~~52~~ 53

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43 ~~42~~ 39. Beyer, 1933, Fig. 2; Waring and Holder, 1945, figure V, h

44 ~~43~~ 40. Beyer, 1933, Plate 1; Waring and Holder, 1945, Fig V, g

45 ~~44~~ 41. Du Solier; ~~painting from Tamuin~~ ~~Anderson Collection~~; Waring and Holder, 1945, pg 15

✓ 46 ~~45~~ 42. Beyer, 1933, Fig. 37; Waring and Holder, 1945, fig V, a A

47 ~~46~~ 43. Beyer, 1933, Fig. 3; Waring and Holder, 1945, fig V, i

48 ~~47~~ 44. Ibid,

49 ~~48~~ 45. Beyer 1933, Fig. 44; Waring and Holder, 1945, fig V, a

50 ~~49~~ 46. Beyer, 1933, Plate VI, and Du Solier; Waring and Holder, 1945, fig V, a or c

51 ~~50~~ 47. Du Solier; painting from Tam~~uin~~ in ~~human~~ figure 9; Waring and Holder, 1945, fig V, a or c

52 ~~Ibid~~ Du Solier, painting from Tamuin on head of female human figure, Waring & Holder, 1945 figure V

53 ~~51~~ 48. ~~Ibid.~~ Du ~~Solier~~: painting from Tamuin, Waring + Holder, Fig V, a or c

this pendant is from Calhoun County, Texas and does not count as Huastec!

is this based on the extremely broad interpretation of the Waring line of the Caddo complex shell pendant ?

III. Resemblances between the Huasteca and cultures of the Caddo area.

A. Elbow pipes with a flange at the base of the bowl (also found in Titus Focus, Texas).[49] 54

B. Platform pipes with a tube stem and a centrally located bowl.[50] 55

C. Snake held in hand of figure.[51] 56

D. Round ended baton with cross inside round portion of baton.[52] 57

E. Feathered eye.[53] 58

F. Scroll eye.[54] 59

G. Spherical beads of stone.[55] 60

H. Conical cap on head of figures.[56] 61

I. Use of carinated vessel form.[57] 62

J. Engraved decorations on polished pottery.[58] 63

Krieger, 1946, see Titus Focus

54 49. Ekholm, 1940, Pg. 475; ~~Titus Focus manuscript from Krieger.~~

55 50. Reported by Du Solier in the Huasteca region of San Luis Potosi, 1946; Burnett and Clements, 1945, Plate III.

56 51. Beyer, 1933, Plate VIII; Burnett and Clements, 1945, Plate XXXIII.

57 52. Du Solier, painting at Tamtun; University of Oklahoma Spiro collection. Fantuin?

58 53. Ibid.

59 54. Ibid.

60 55. Ekholm, 1944, pg. 488., Spiro collection at University of Oklahoma

61 56. Beyer, 1933 pg 173 Spiro collection at the University of Oklahoma.

62 57. Krieger, 1946.

63 58. See forthcoming paper by Griffin and Du Solier.

K. Mask or paint covering the lower portion of the face.[59] 64

L. Carved faces on shell gorget, in relief, with a roll or snake over the head.[60] ~~[illegible]~~ 65

M. Location of piercings on round shell gorgets.[61] ~~[illegible]~~ 66

N. Vertically entwined serpents.[62] ~~[illegible]~~ 67.

O. Speech scrolls. 68

The above list of 42 items indicates that the Huastece must for the present be considered a very possible source of inspiration ~~to the~~ the Mexican-like ceremonial concepts manifestated in art and artifact that have been found at the late prehistoric sites of Southeast (such as Spiro, Etowah and Moundville). Southeast.

The final problem is concerned with the type of contact. The ultimate answer to this problem will be determined outside of Tamaulipas. However, if my conclusions are correct concerning the ~~[illegible]~~ route, time, and the Huasteca as a possible source and if we assume that all Huasteca at all sites were more or less familiar with the same religious-symbolic concepts then something can be said about the possible types of contact. In the light of this survey, two kinds seem feasible: either the contacts were of an indirect nature, or they were made by small groups of Huastecs ~~traders~~ moving along a known route ~~(of contacts)~~ ~~(or some combination of both not indicated by my materials)~~. The central Texas projectile points in both the Huasteca camps and in the ~~foci of the Gibson Aspect~~ Alto Focus, as well as the Huasteca sherds and central Texas points in the ~~Capo~~ Brownsville complex speak strongly for indirect contacts between the Southeast and the Mexican groups. The second possibility is indicated by the distribution of the Huasteca camps along the coast, far north (over

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64 ~~59~~. Beyer, 1933, Fig. 2; Burnett and Clements, 1945, plate ~~Plage~~ XXX.

65 ~~60~~. Anderson collection, University of Texas; Burnett and Clements, 1945, Plate LIX.

66 ~~61~~. Beyer, 1933, plate VII; Slide shown by Dr. Orr at Caddo conference 1946.

67 ~~62~~. Beyer, 1933; Burnett and Clements, 1945 Plate XXVIII.

68 → Du Solier painting at Tamuin ~~Beyer, 1933; Fig~~ F: Burnett and Clements, 1945, plate XLII

200 miles) of the concentration of the Huasteca around Tampico. These northern camps do not appear to represent migrations or expansion of the Huasteca culture, since none are present in the fertile valleys of the Rio de las Palmas, the Rio Soto La Marina and the Rio San Fernando, but instead are located around the Laguna Madre, where the surrounding alkaline soil, impossible for agriculture, would have meant a terrific upheaval in their economic organization. That they were bases of Huasteca traders seems most likely in light of the large amount of trade indicated with the ~~[illegible]~~ Brownsville complex, and in light of the trade objects in these camps from a number of other cultures. If this was their function, and if this trading went on for some time, it does not seem unlikely that individuals or small groups of Huasteca occasionally crossed into east Texas via the route indicated by the trade projectile points. One incentive to such excursions would have been the fact that the east Texas cultures had a good deal more to trade such as blankets, copper, tobacco etc. than the simpler coastal and central Texas cultures. Another kind of incentive for the transference of ceremonial concepts ~~[illegible]~~ has been suggested by Bennett, namely, that the cultures in the Southeast had attained a social complexity and a ceremonial ~~[illegible]~~ orientation that allowed for ready acceptance of the the more complex Mexican 'religious-symbolic' concepts.9

## Summary and Further Problems

69

It appears that contacts probably were made from Mexico along the Tamaulipas coast into central and north central Texas, and finally into east Texas and the rest of the Southeast. These contacts probably started around 1000 A.D. and reached their culmination two or three hundred years later. Most likely ~~the source of these contacts~~ the donors of many ceremonial concepts [illegible] were the Huasteca, ~~who~~ whose influence reached the groups in the Southeast either indirectly, or ~~by~~ means of small groups of ~~Huasteca, individual~~ Huastecs ~~[illegible]~~s. traders.

— the [illegible] Southeast were

The validity of the above statments could be further tested by the program outlined below.

9 Cf. Bennett, ~~1943~~. 1944

A. The route.

  1. Archaeological activity in central Texas.
  2. Excavation of more of the northern coastal Huasteca sites.
  3. Investigation of southern Tamaulipas.
  4. Survey from Valles northward along the eastern slopes of the Sierra Madre.
  5. Further Investigations in the Huasteca proper.

B. The time.

  1. Excavation of one large Repelo-Abasolo site having Pecos River points and Huasteca sherds.
  2. Thorough investigation from Reynosa to the Big Bend area.

C. The group.

  1. Full analysis of the Mexican-like materials in the Southeast.
  2. Full analysis of Mexican materials in light of the materials from the Southeast.

Good

D. The type of contact.

  1. Careful consideration of the ethnohistory of Tamaulipas and central Texas.
  2. A social anthropological consideration of the "Cult" material.

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CERAMICS of TAMAULIPAS CAVES by EKHOLM KRIEGER and KELLY ~~14~~ #21

#35 - PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT of SIERRA de TAMAULIPAS, MEXICO by RICHARD S. MacNEISH 25